

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

N. 68.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,  
BY A. G. HODGES,  
STATE PRINTER,  
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

**\$50,000**  
WORTH OF  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
AT

**PRIME COST!**

CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO.,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

Owing to the limitation of their partnership to the first day of January next, will offer their entire stock of

**FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!**

Or to their regular customers on account, to the first of January next, consisting in part of the following Goods:

55 Patterns Flanneled Bayadere and Side Striped Silk Dresses;  
125 Pattern Plaid, Striped and Plain Silk Dresses;  
Chintz Calicoes, Ginghams and other Dress Goods.

EMBROIDERIES.

33 Sets Valentine and English Thread Laces, new and beautiful.

25 Sets Cambic and Swiss Embroideries, new designs.

Collars, Sleeves and Bands separately.

LINEN GOODS.

100 pieces Richardson's Irish Linens, our own importation, cheap and warlike.

Table Linen, Sheetings, Towels and Napkins.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Cassinets;

CLOAKS, MANTLES & SHAWLS.

Velvet Cloaks and Mantles, Brocaded and Plain, Cloth and Wool Cloaks and Mantles;

Chenille, Brocha and Woolen Shawls & Scarfs;

WEDDING, PARTY AND DINING GOODS.

30 Patterns of White and Colored Silks, Flanneled; Embroidered & striped for Weddings & Parties.

15 Patterns White and Colored Tulle, Crapé and Muslin.

DRESSES VERY HANDSOME & CHEAP,

With a very large assortment of all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, and we pledge our friends and customers to sell them as above and cheaper than ever done in the Western country.

[Nov. 2, 1857—5w.]

**MILLINEERY**

AND

**FANCY GOODS STORE,**

**MANSION HOUSE,**

ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

MRS. E. C. STROBRIDGE

We respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has on hand a large and fashionable as-

sortment of

Bonnets, Caps,

Head Dresses,

Ribbons, Feathers,

Flowers, Hair Braids,

Curls, Brass Hoops,

and all other articles usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, which she will sell as low as the lowest.

[Nov. 2, 1857—3m.]

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!**

J. B. LAMPTON,

Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,

Has just received a large, well selected and hand-some assortment of

**NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!**

Consisting in part of the following articles:

A HANDSOME LOT OF

PLAIN BLACK SILKS, none but the best quality.

FANCY AND STRIPED BAYADERE SILKS,

ELEGANT SILK AND WORSTED SILKS.

Different widths.

FINE FRENCH & ENGLISH MERINOS,

Plain and figured.

SAXONY PLAIDS,

HANDSOME BAYADERE PATTERNS,

Plain and figured.

PLAIN FANCY AND SHADED DELAINES,

CRAPÉ DELAINES,

ORIENTAL LUSTRE,

GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN FLANNELS,

SHAWLS, all colors and descriptions.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS.

FINE FRENCH CHINTZ ROBES & PATTERNS,

OIL PRINTS, and other new goods to numerous to mention.

He calls special attention to his large and complete assortment of

**FRENCH, ENGLISH AND PLAIN WHITE**

China, Granite & Common Ware,

CARPETS & RUGS, HATS,

And a nice lot of

**LADIES' SHOES,**

All of which will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call and examine the goods for they will be sold on credit.

Remember his motto of QUICK SALES AND THE LOWEST PRICES.

[Oct. 6, 1857—1f.]

J. B. LAMPTON

**FRANGIPANNI,**

OR THE

**ETERNAL PERFUME**

Can be obtained in all its variety at

Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.

Frangipanni Pomade.

A beautiful article for the hair, at

Mr. MILL'S Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,

To lay in drawers and perfume clothing at

Mr. MILL'S Drug Store.

Toilet Mirrors,

Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at

Mr. MILL'S Drug Store.

The Best Assortment

Of fine Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes, Comb, Pomades, Extracts, Cologne, Perfumery, at

Oct. 7, 1857—1f.

Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.

For Rent.

THE BARBER'S SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel

is for rent, from the first day of November next.

Oct. 9, 1857—1f.

D. MERIWETHER.

**LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,  
FOR SALE  
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**BOOKS.**

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS  
OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
2 vols. Price, \$12 00

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etc., by JOHN C. HENDON,  
1 vol. Price, 3 00

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Session 1855 and 1856—2 vols. Price,

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855 and  
1856—in Pamphlet form. Price, 1 00

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B. MONROE'S REPORTS.—The 15th, 16th & 17th vols.  
of Ben. Monroe's Reports. \$5 per volume.

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,  
1 vol. Price, 3 00

HON. GEO. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH—"The American  
Party, its Principles, its Objects, and its Hopes,"  
Pamphlet. Price, 10 cents

HON. GARRET DAVIS' SPEECHES. Pamphlet.  
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B. BLANKS,  
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.  
Price, 60 cents per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS.  
Price, 60 cents per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICE'S, REPLEVIN BONDS &c.  
Price, 60 cents per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price, 60 cents per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price, 60 cents per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a  
Frankfort and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.—  
Price, \$1 per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price, \$1 per quire.

BLANK LEADS for a distance of any of the above  
named Banks. Blank Deeds may be properly intended to  
be when accompanied by the Clerk, and if desired to be  
forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the  
condition that it be refuted by the person ordering the  
article to be sent by mail.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL,  
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,  
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals at  
Frankfort. May 3, 1857—1f.

JOHN M. HARLAN.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. W. L. Harlan.

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HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky.

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TAYLOR, TURNER & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.

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March 23, 1857—by.

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Attorney at Law, Notary Public,  
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE  
COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,  
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ence solicited, and information cheerfully given.

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Sept. 1, 1857—1f.

FRANKLIN GORIN.  
A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
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REFERENCES.

MESSRS. JAS. TRABUE & CO., GARVIN, BELL & CO.; McDOWELL, YOUNG & BURGESS; HUNTERSON; LOW & CO.; HARRISON, ELLIOTT & CO.; CUTHBERT, CAUCHY, MOSS & TRIGG; WILSON, STARBOARD & CO.; SMITH & HOPKINS; CURD & WHITE; ABAT & RAILEY; CURD & CO.

PROPOSALS to be submitted in the various Courts of Polk  
County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the  
United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the  
transaction of all manner of business connected with  
Land Titles.

Investigate Land titles, investigate Titles, buy and sell  
Land and interest in Land, invest money on the best terms and  
on the best securities.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Lecompton Democrat.  
The Constitution, Not to be Submitted to the People.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned last Saturday night, after having completed its labors, by the adoption of a Constitution, with a provision for submitting slavery clause to a vote of the people. It remains to be seen whether this partial and imperfect opportunity to mould the institutions of the nascent State will satisfy the people who are most interested in them.

The proceedings of the Convention have not yet been published, and we are not altogether certain that we are correctly advised in all particulars. But according to our information, the *Extraordinary*, had been thrown into prison on the complaint of Gov. Zamora, of the State of Zacatecas, under the press law, for the publication of a communication reflecting on that gentleman's official conduct.

Touching the general political condition of the Republic, our correspondence below, made up on board the Tennessee, by an intelligent gentleman perfectly conversant with affairs therein and direct from the capital, contains a full and most interesting summary. In addition we have the following private note, written just as the Tennessee left:

### Later from Mexico.

The Tennessee, from Vera Cruz the 21st ult., reached New Orleans on the 24th. Advises us to the 19th from the capital, two weeks later, and from all parts of the Republic as late as due. The news is of great importance. The extraordinary dictatorial powers had been granted in full to the President, but the Republic was in a most distracted condition. Another general revolution seemed to impend. The Tennessee brought among her passengers twenty-three political exiles.

Our files of papers and correspondence are to the morning of the 15th inst., from the capital. Mr. W. Moran, editor of the English paper, the *Extraordinary*, had been thrown into prison on the complaint of Gov. Zamora, of the State of Zacatecas, under the press law, for the publication of a communication reflecting on that gentleman's official conduct.

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### CITY OF MEXICO, NOV. 10.

*Eads. Pic.*: Since the mail was made up nothing of importance has transpired, although rumors are on every tongue. The pronunciados are everywhere hovering about the city, and their plan has just reached my hands. It has not yet been made public. It provides for the calling of a Congress or council of principal men from the States, who shall name a President. The person named may or may not be in the country at the time of the sitting of the council. *Ojalá!* The provision for the election of a non-resident to the Presidential chair is proof positive that Santa Anna is the person to be named, provided they disapprove. The question there has passed beyond the original contest between *pro* and *con* slavery men. The question upon which parties in Kansas are now arrayed is whether the people shall have the right of self-government. Whether Gov. Walker will be able to impress his own views upon the Administration in regard to the subject is to be seen.

It is entirely certain, however, that any attempt by the federal government to force the constitution of the convention upon Kansas will be utterly abortive. No State government formed under that constitution will ever be allowed to perform their functions. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Congress will, as soon as the Kansas constitution shall be presented to them, refer it back to the people, together with a law, framed upon the model of the Minnesota act, for the formation of a State constitution preparatory to the admission of the State into the Union. No party need object to this course, and it is not to be taken for granted that the Administration will be opposed to it.

*COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 30.*

Ex-Governor Hammond was to-day elected by the State Legislature to fill the seat in the U. S. Senate made vacant by the death of Mr. Butler.

*WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.*

It is now probable that not only the President's message but the reports of the heads of departments will be supplied the press in the principal Atlantic cities and the newspapers elsewhere when the reading of the message shall have been commenced in Congress; the same to be previously sent to the post masters, who will be telegraphed at the proper time with that view. The propriety of such an arrangement is apparent, from the fact that it will avoid telegraphic blunders and secure a correct publication in the newspapers distant from the capitol at the earliest practicable moment. Although the utmost care has been taken to prevent redundant language, the message is unavoidably long, owing to the prominent subjects of Kansas, Central America, and the Currency.

*NEW YORK, Dec. 1.*

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says that the revolutionists could concentrate their strength upon no one but Santa Anna, and since coming aboard this steamer I have learned, through a source worthy of the highest consideration, that Santa Anna is the man. Negotiations have been pending between him and the revolutionists for some time past, and his arrival on the coast of Mexico at any moment would not be a matter of surprise. His coming will be the signal for the downfall of Comonfort, who is said for a month past to have had his trunk ready for leaving the country.

Since your last advices the revolutionists have made no headway in their detached, disconcerted, and predatory style of warfare. On the 8th, Mejia, who had taken Queretaro by assault was compelled to retire by the advance of a detachment of national troops from Guanajuato, after levying a contribution of about \$19,000 upon the wealthy citizens, and the city is now in the hands of the Government. At Guadalajara, Gen. Blanque, one of the chiefs of the revolution was expected, although he had not made his appearance. On the 8th, Gen. Portilla, on his return from Vera Cruz, whether he had gone with the specie train, was attacked by a band of pronunciados under Trujillo. He concealed his battery to a favorable moment, when he opened upon the enemy, and completely routed them, killing and wounding quite a number. This event was followed in Puebla by an attempted rising on the 11th, which was timely discovered by the Governor. We think the Convention has committed a capital error. It was in their power completely to redeem themselves in the eyes of the people, and to cure all the defects of their original election. They ought to have risked themselves frankly upon the popular support appealing to the patriotism and justice of the people to sustain their acts. With the exception of Judge Elmore, A. W. Jones, and a few other good men, they seemed to be haunted by the fear that the majority would reject any Constitution that they might make. Better, a thousand times, that their Constitution should be rejected, than that it should be forced upon an unwilling and dissatisfied people. But we do not believe, that if a frank and manly confidence had been exhibited towards the people, that a reasonable and fair Constitution would have been rejected by them. They would have been conciliated by the full acknowledgement of their right to decide upon the adoption of their fundamental law, and no considerable part of them would have sacrificed their sense of duty to a mere feeling of resentment. We have had abundant evidence to satisfy our minds that while the more rancorous and heated partisans were ready to vote down anything that might be presented, the great body of the people, intelligent and sober-minded men of business, having but little interest in mere party squabbles, were prepared to judge of the Constitution upon its real merits, and to vote accordingly.

With all our unfortunate history before us, with the spirit of agitation and strife still slumbering among us, and ready to be aroused at any moment by the slightest wrong or even appearance of injustice, we cannot but repeat our declaration, that all the laborious deliberations of the Convention have culminated in folly, and are calculated to produce nothing but misfortune to the Territory. The people cannot be deceived by the mockery of an election, in which they are at liberty only to choose between two propositions, when perhaps they may not be willing to take either of them. It matters but little, under existing circumstances, whether these alternative propositions are good or bad. The people; conscious of possessing the right of accepting or rejecting according to their own good pleasure, will not suffer themselves to be forced in the matter at all—not even to accept a good Constitution, if it be forced upon them in a manner inconsistent with their right of choice. If a good Constitution may be thus imposed upon us without their consent, a bad one may be as well. The accidental character of the two propositions presented to the people by this stratagem, does not effect the question of right as to the manner of their presentation, and the utter want of freedom in the performance of this great act of sovereignty—the adoption of a State Constitution.

We do not know what will be the immediate result of this unfortunate proceeding of the Convention. Whether the mass of the people will participate in the vote upon the alternative proposition, or leave them to be decided by an inconsiderable party which elected the members of the Convention, we are wholly unable to predict. We are inclined to think that the Free State party generally will refrain from voting, and that trouble will be produced by the adoption of a Constitution known to be unacceptable to the majority of the population.

Most earnestly do we deprecate a result so unfortunate, and calculated to produce such serious disturbance. Will the troubles of this unhappy Territory never have an end? Will parties never cease to struggle for ascendancy to be gained by stratagem, instead of by a fair and manly appeal to public opinion? We believe there will never be peace and quiet in Kansas, until every question of difference shall have been honestly submitted to the judgment of the people and decided by them without restraint or hindrance. Any device adopted for the purpose of evading this ordeal, will but prolong the struggle indefinitely and give perpetuity to trouble and to angry agitation.

*ANOTHER SLAVE CASE.—On Saturday night last three of the slaves of Wm. Barston, residing in Bourbon county—two men and a woman—left home and made a bee-line for the Ohio river, intending to cross above Newport. Before leaving, the two men tried hard to persuade another man to join them, but he refused, and soon after the party had gone that man informed his master of the escape. Mr. Barston and his son immediately started in pursuit, and overtook the party about eight miles from the homestead, and made an attempt to stop their further progress. As they came up to the slaves one of them made a break for the woods, and escaped; the other struck Mr. Barston upon the shoulder with a club, which knocked him down, when the son of Mr. Barston fired a pistol at the offender. Fortunately, the pistol shot did no harm, and the party surrendered and were taken back. Mr. Barston is a good deal injured from the effects of the blow, and it is presumed he will not recover from it for a considerable length of time.—*Lou. Journal.**

*ANOTHER TRAGEDY.—We learn from Jos. Chandler, of Campbellsville, that a terrible tragedy was enacted at Neatsville, Adair county, on Friday last. It appears that a Mr. Redmond, a storekeeper at Neatsville, had circulated a report against a party of men, one of whom was a young man named Mr. Whorter, the son of a highly respectable citizen, that they were counterfeits. They heard of this, and laid a plan to decoy Redmond from his home and murder him. Mr. Whorter dived this to Redmond. On Friday the party made an attack on Redmond and his friends at Neatsville, among whom was Redmond's son and Mr. Whorter. Nearly fifty shots were fired. The elder Redmond was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Mr. Whorter was shot in the back of the head, and it is thought cannot recover. The affair has created tremendous excitement.—*Lou. Journal.**

*A wag says of a certain congregation that they pray on their knees Sundays, and pray on their neighbors the rest of the week.*

*Punch calls the poem "Nothing to Wear," an American invention which takes off the ladies' dresses!*

*General Smith is still here, consulting with the Government relative to Utah affairs. It is not improbable that General Joseph Lane will be commissioned to proceed to California and conduct the war against the Mormons. Near two millions of dollars will have been expended on the expedition. They have two thousand men, fifteen hundred wagons, and thirteen thousand animals, and more quarter-masters than the English had in their Crimean expedition. Look to the army estimates.*

*The President's message is finished, except that part relating to Kansas. The President will recommend a considerable increase in the army.*

*MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mrs. Martha Steward, wife of John Steward, of Elizabethtown, Fleming county, met with a horrible death on Wednesday last by her clothes taking fire, and before they could be extinguished burned her so badly that she only survived a few hours. We have heard no further particulars.—Mrs. S. was a sister of Mr. R. D. Andrews, of this city, and of Mrs. J. P. Dobyns, of Keokuk, Iowa. *Mayesville Eagle*, Nov. 28th.*

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*Tom.—"Hallo, Fred! What, you writing poetry?"*

*Fred.—"Yes, I'm writing an *ode* to my tailor."*

*Tom.—"What's the time and time?"*

*Fred.—"Time, sixty days. It's set to a note of mine in his possession."*

*Punch calls the poem "Nothing to Wear," an American invention which takes off the ladies' dresses!*

### Items by Telegraph.

#### WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

Governor Walker had an interview yesterday of three or four hours' duration with the President, and it seems to be continued to day. The Governor's position as to the action of the constitutional convention has been a subject of doubt and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer exist on the subject, Gov. Walker never conceals his opinions, and is very apt to maintain them with firmness and decision when once formed. Gov. Walker is utterly opposed to the action of the constitutional convention, and insists upon the right of the people of Kansas to form their domestic institutions in their own way, independent of the dictation of the convention, of the Administration, and of Congress. He opposes the action of the convention in withholding from the people their right to accept or reject the constitution as a whole.

I also learn that great numbers of Democrats, including pro-slavery men, have taken the same position with that of the Governor, and demand for Kansas the rights which the Kansas-Nebraska acts was intended to secure to them. Nine tenths of the people of Kansas are opposed, and will resist by force, if necessary, the imposition upon them of any form of government of which they disapprove. The question there has passed beyond the original contest between *pro* and *con* slavery men. The question upon which parties in Kansas are now arrayed is whether the people shall have the right of self-government. Whether Gov. Walker will be able to impress his own views upon the Administration in regard to the subject is to be seen.

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*ON BOARD STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE,* Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1857.

When the mail was made up nothing of importance has transpired, although rumors are on every tongue. The pronunciados are everywhere hovering about the city, and their plan has just reached my hands. It has not yet been made public. It provides for the calling of a Congress or council of principal men from the States, who shall name a President. The person named may or may not be in the country at the time of the sitting of the council. *Ojalá!* The provision for the election of a non-resident to the Presidential chair is proof positive that Santa Anna is the person to be named, provided they disapprove. The question there has passed beyond the original contest between *pro* and *con* slavery men. The question upon which parties in Kansas are now arrayed is whether the people shall have the right of self-government. Whether Gov. Walker will be able to impress his own views upon the Administration in regard to the subject is to be seen.

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It is entirely certain, however, that any attempt by the federal government to force the constitution of the convention upon Kansas will be utterly abortive. No State government formed under that constitution will ever be allowed to perform their functions. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Congress will, as soon as the Kansas constitution shall be presented to them, refer it back to the people, together with a law, framed upon the model of the Minnesota act, for the formation of a State constitution preparatory to the admission of the State into the Union. No party need object to this course, and it is not to be taken for granted that the Administration will be opposed to it.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

## To Our Patrons

We trust our subscribers, throughout the State of Kentucky, will avail themselves of the opportunity to send by their Representatives and Senators a part, at least, of their dues for subscription to *The Commonwealth*. We have not annoyed our subscribers with duns for some years, and we hope they will not now neglect us.

Those who may not have an opportunity of sending, as above requested, can do so by mail, at our risk.

**W**E are authorized to announce WILLIAM P. WATSON as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate.

**T**HERE will be no issue of our Tri Weekly on Monday, the usual day of its appearance. We postpone the day of its publication until Tuesday, because of our desire to give the readers of our Weekly the Governor's Message in this week's paper. Hereafter during the Daily Commonwealth taking its place. We hope our friends throughout the State will send us the names of many new subscribers.

**O**UR NEW BOILER.—We are gratified at being able to state that the publisher of this paper has succeeded in repairing all the damage done by the recent explosion of the steam boiler. The steam presses are again at work, and will be run constantly during the winter. We are now prepared to print and all kinds of job work with despatch, as cheap as any other office in the State, and certainly as neatly as it can be done anywhere. We congratulate the proprietor of the establishment that he is now ready to perform his duties as Public Printer during the winter as heretofore, and that the recent accident has not seriously inconvenienced him.

**W**HEN Buchanan and Breckinridge were announced as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, a shout of exultation was raised by the Democracy of the South. It was then suggested that the nomination of Buchanan was unquestionably a concession to the free-soil Democracy of the North and that he would favor the introduction of freesoilism into Kansas. But the Southern Democracy replied as with one voice that Breckinridge would be the reliance and the ark of safety to the South. Well, these Democratic candidates are elected and this champion of Southern rights is a mere cipher in the administration; he has no vote and no influence in the adoption of the measures to be pursued by the administration, and has never probably been consulted by the powers that be in Washington in regard to one single item of administrative policy. His very existence is as it were ignored by the administration, and except to preside over the Senate, the Vice President, of whom so much was expected and for whom so much was promised, is about as useful as a fifth wheel to a wagon. The name of Breckinridge was used by the wily politicians in the Cincinnati convention to carry Kentucky and to entrap Southern votes for the Democratic nominees, and those who hoped or expected or relied upon the promise that he would have any share in the administration of our national affairs have been previously deceived and disappointed.—*Lou. Journal*.

We remember well that, during the last Presidential canvass, it was a favorite argument with Democratic stump speakers that even if the election of President should devolve upon the House of Representatives, Mr. Fillmore would have no chance; because, they said, the Republican, Democratic, and American, Representatives in Congress will all uphold their respective candidates, the Senate will have the election of a Vice President and of course will elect John C. Breckinridge—and if the House should not elect a President before the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Breckinridge will then become President of the United States. When this argument was brought forward the Democratic portion of the audience would invariably cheer the speaker far more enthusiastically than at any compliment he might bestow upon "old Buck," whom none of them knew, and for whom few of them cared—thus showing that they would far rather Breckinridge should be President than the venerable gentleman from Pennsylvania. In fact, we are not sure but that many of them secretly hoped that the sands of Mr. Buchanan's life might run out before the expiration of his term of office, and that the gallant young Kentuckian might in that way become President. Certain it is that he was looked to as the person who would undoubtedly keep the Administration straight as far as the rights of the South were concerned. How do these persons feel now that their young idol has become a mere cipher in the Administration, his opinions being seldom, if ever, asked, and he being impotent for either good or evil. Mr. Buchanan does not like the idea of owing his election to the personal popularity of, and to the confidence the South reposed in, one so far his inferior in years and experience and the cunning wiles of politicians, and has done all in his power to defeat him for the succession.

## From the Washington Union. Topeka and Leavenworth.

A very little reflection, we think, will satisfy any sincere Democrat that the real issue now presented is whether Kansas is to be admitted as a State with a Constitution formed by a body of men chosen and empowered according to all the forms of law to make a Constitution, or with one formed by a body of usurpers having no pretence of legal authority, and in all respects no better than a mob. The idea as to the failure of the convention to submit the entire Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection, on which some of our Democratic contemporaries have gone off, will be found, on examination, not to present the true issue now involved. Under ordinary circumstances, we should most heartily have approved the submission of the whole Constitution to the people. The principle on which such submission is properly made is sound, and ought not to be disregarded except for sufficient reasons—We think the reasons in the present case are justified in a partial but unimportant departure from the principle.

We admit, in all its force, the peculiar obligation which rested on the Kansas convention to adhere faithfully to the principle of popular sovereignty contained in the Kansas act. If we were not satisfied that the true spirit of that principle was carried out by the action of the convention we should oppose it at all hazards. What is the spirit of that great doctrine on which the Democratic party fought its triumphant battle in 1856, and which has been emphatically endorsed by President Buchanan? Is it that the people of Kansas should have the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Will any one deny that this principle was engrained upon the Kansas bill with exclusive reference to the slavery question? The true intent and spirit of the Kansas bill was that the people of Kansas, when they came to form a Constitution, should either adopt or reject the institution of slavery, as they pleased. No candid man will dispute this proposition. The question, then, which solves the whole matter is simply this: Has the Kansas convention secured to the people of the Territory the right to make Kansas a free or slave State? If this right is secured, then the true spirit of the Kansas law is carried out. On this point the language of the convention as contained in the schedule to the Constitution furnishes a conclusive answer.

No fair-minded man can read the schedule attached to the Kansas Constitution and then deny that the convention had secured to the people of Kansas the right to have a free or a slave State. It is a contemptible quibble to say that if a majority vote for the "Constitution without slavery" it will still be a slave State, because "the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with." The convention could not have interfered with the right of property in the slaves now in Kansas. That right is fixed and declared to be valid by the highest judicial authority, and no power existed in the convention to do otherwise than respect it. To all intents and purposes, therefore, Kansas will be a free State if a majority vote for the "Constitution without slavery," and the true intent, measurement cannot fail to entertain and delight.

**T**HE steamer Kentucky, on a recent trip from Maysville to Cincinnati, had on board thirteen hundred live hogs, of which two hundred and fifty head died during the trip. They were densely crowded, and it seems were smothered to death. The loss is about \$1,300.

**T**HE Hon. Elijah Hise and Hon. Linn Boyd are now in this city. Ex-Governor Powell is in Louisville, but is expected up in a few days.

## Consistency.

Many are the praises which have been showered upon the inestimable, because exceedingly rare, virtue, the word expressing which stands at the head of this article. But however precious the jewel may be to the minds of most men, it is evident that the editor of the *Washington Union*, the administration paper and the organ of the *National Democracy*, attaches but little value to it. Within our recollection we know of no one who has shifted his ground so completely as the said editor has upon Kansas matters. He has been guilty of the grossest and most palpable self-stultification. In its issue of July 7th, in the present year, while the hobby of popular sovereignty was still dwelt upon by the Democratic party, there appeared an article from which we clip the following extract,—showing, as they clearly do, the impolicy of the course pursued by the Kansas Convention:

"We repeat that the constitution of Kansas must come from the people of Kansas. Other power to make such an instrument there is none under Heaven."

"But the Georgia convention, without denying this great principle, seems to think that the Constitution of Kansas ought not to be submitted to a direct vote of the people in their primary capacity. We admit that this is not in all cases a *sic quis non*. It is a fair presumption (if there be no circumstances to rebut) that a convention of delegates chosen by the people will act in accordance with the will of their constituents."

"When, therefore, there is no serious dispute upon the Constitution, either in the convention or among the people, the power of the delegates alone may put it in operation. **But such is not the case in Kansas.** The most violent struggle this country ever saw, upon the most important issue which the Constitution is to determine, has been going on there for several years between parties so evenly balanced that both claim the majority, and so hostile to one another that numerous lives have been lost in the contest. Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly and without doubt the will of the people in any way except by their own direct expression of it at the polls. A Constitution submitted to that test, no matter what it contains will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be any thing but a fraud."

A plausible color might be given to this assertion by the argument that the members of the convention could have no motive for refusing to submit their work to their constituents, except a consciousness that the majority would condemn it. We confess that we should find some difficulty in answering this. What other motive could they have?"

"We do most devoutly believe that, unless the Constitution of Kansas be submitted to a direct vote of the people, the unhappy controversy which has heretofore raged in that Territory will be prolonged for an indefinite time to come. We are equally well convinced that the will of the majority, whether it be for or against slavery, will finally triumph, though it may be after years of strife, disastrous to the best interests of the country and dangerous, it may be, to the peace and safety of the whole Union."

"Again: This movement of the Territorial authorities to form a Constitution is made, not in the regular way, in pursuance of an enabling and authorizing act of Congress, but on the mere motion of the Territorial Legislature itself. Nay, the refusal by Congress to pass such an act. This irregularity is not fatal. There are other cases in which it was overlooked. But it can be waived only in consideration of the fact that the people have expressed their will in unanimous language. If we dispense with the legal forms of proceeding we must have the substance."

"We think, for these reasons, that Gov. Walker, in advocating a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, acted with wisdom and justice, and followed the only line of policy which promises to settle this vexed question either rightly or satisfactorily."

We ask our readers now to read carefully the subjoined article from the same paper, written since it had become evident that the Democratic party has become embroiled in a very pretty family quarrel. See how disingenuously the editor trims his sails to meet the coming storm, and to what a shallow subterfuge he resorts to cover up the fact that the Democratic party, or, at least, a large portion of it, wishes now to break the pledges which they have repeatedly made that the people of Kansas should settle their own domestic institutions to suit themselves. But all his sophistry will not deceive the northern Democrats who are seriously disaffected, nor convince them that the attachment to individual rights and privileges—that "inherent sovereignty of man"—which Democrats have professed to entertain, is not the merest humbug and clap-trap.

**M**ayor Wood and the Germans.

"I have no promises or pledges to offer. I point back to the past as an earnest of the future. I refer to my conduct during the three years I have passed in office. Look at my public acts,"—*Major Wood, at the Volks Garde.*

Well, let us look at a few of them. The discharge of five hundred Americans from the Police force because they were native born. The Joseph Walker business. The Riot of June 17. The Riots of July 4th. The Riots in the 17th Ward—all of which, there can be no doubt, were incited by Mayor Wood. The sacrifice of all the Municipal police to his own private spite. The constant opposition to the complete organization of the Metropolitan Police force. The proletarian message, inciting the unemployed to riot. If these, and such as these, are the acts to which the Mayor refers as earnest of the future, it is well he should let us know. The declaration will swell Mr. Tiemann's majority on Tuesday.—*New York Express.*

It is known that New York is a Democratic city, under Democratic government. But the outrages referred to were committed by Irish "Dead Rabbits," and not even *alleged* to have been perpetrated by native born "Plug Uglies;" hence we have seen no comments upon them by Democratic papers in Kentucky.

**F**OR the corps have succeeded in giving satisfaction to all who have attended their performances, and it seems to be the general desire that they may be well patronised and thus encouraged to remain among us.

On Wednesday night Mrs. Meeker was very felicitous in her imitation of Bianca, in the tragedy of "Italian Wife's Revenge." She is unquestionably possessed of histrionic talent of no mean order. The Irish song by Doughty was vociferously *encored*. The afterpiece of "My Neighbor's Wife" gave great pleasure to all who attended. In it Chapman and Doughty appeared to great advantage. They are both excellent comedians, and bid fair to contribute much to the pleasure of the attendants at the Theater this winter.

In this connection it may not be amiss to refer to the groundless fear which seems to prevail among some of our citizens that there is danger of the walls of the building giving away. We are assured by competent judges, that the building is perfectly sound and that nothing need be apprehended on that score. We refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. STETSON & CO on this subject. We hope to see a crowded house in attendance to-night.

**S**AY YOU DIMES.—Mr. Wood, the manager of the celebrated Museum at Cincinnati, has engaged the *luci natura*, the Siamese Twins, and will exhibit them at this place on next Friday and Saturday. Before they arrive Dr. Valentine, the funny man, will give some of his amusing delineation of characters. By all means go see them.

**I**NTOLERANCE IN ITALY.—Four Roman Catholic Priests at Pavia, in Italy, have lately been excommunicated for denying the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. This town, of 25,000 inhabitants, is the seat of a large University. When the sentence of excommunication, issued by the Pope himself, was placarded on the city walls, they were all torn down by the police, because of the popular indignation. The Pope has forbidden the people to give them food or shelter, but the military Lieutenant of the Province took them under his protection, and the people raised a subscription for their support.

**T**HE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will furnish to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 75 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent will greatly oblige us by presenting it for subscribers; and if their avocations are such that they cannot give it attention, they will do us the favor to hand it to some person who may be willing to make an effort to obtain subscribers.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.

A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

NOVEMBER, 1857.

ing and spirit of the Kansas act will have been fulfilled.

But those of our Democratic contemporaries who object to the action of the convention insist that the whole Constitution should have been submitted to a popular vote; and because that was not done they denounce the convention as violators of the principle of the Kansas law. Will any of our objecting contemporaries pretend that when the Kansas bill was pending it never was contemplated by anybody that the popular sovereignty clause had reference to any other subject than that of slavery? Surely not. Then it is a mere "sticking in the bark" to say that the convention has failed to carry out the great object and the true spirit of the Kansas law.

The question, however, recurs, why did the convention determine to submit only the slavery clause to the popular judgment? Was it because the people ought to have the privilege of passing judgment on their fundamental law? This could not be the reason, because the only question about which the popular mind was known to be agitated and divided was submitted. There had been no agitation or division on any other subject than slavery, and in submitting this, the convention showed that it was not designed to impose a constitution on the people containing any provision on which they had indicated a desire to commit it to paper. With this brief explanation of the manner in which the following anecdote was given to us for publication, we now give it to our readers:

**I**n Memoriam," Frankfort, Dec. 2d, 1857.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Esq.,  
Editor of the *Frankfort Commonwealth*.

SIR: Lieut. THOMAS EWELL of Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH'S Rifle Regiment, now Col. LORING'S, who lost an arm in Mexico, fell upon the storm-swept and fire-girt height of Cerro Gordo, leading that desperate assault.

The night before the battle, with five men, he reconnoitered and discovered the salient point of attack.

In the storming of the height on the morning afterwards he threw himself, heroically, far in advance of the charging columns, and was the first to encounter the enemy, alone, like CAESAR MARCIUS, within the gates of Carthago. Of his death Col. LORING in his report says:

"Foremost in the assault, and first in the enemy's Citadel, was First Lieutenant THOMAS EWELL, of Company A, who in desperate, personal conflict with the last of the retreating foe, fell mortally wounded on the field of his imperishable glory."

When Gen. SCOTT ascended the height, he threw himself from his charger, and kneeling by his side, lifted his head upon his knee, bathed in tears, and his voice trembling with many emotion, exclaimed, "My brave boy, you will not die, you must not die, you shall not die. Live! live! History shall record it, you were the Hero of Cerro Gordo!"

Lieut. EWELL was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and was appointed to the army from Jackson, in Madison county, Tennessee. He was a grandson of BENJAMIN STODDERT, Secretary of the Treasury, under THOMAS JEFFERSON. He fell at the early age of twenty-three. He was my intimate personal friend, and school-boy companion.

Will not Tennessee erect a MAUSOLEUM to his memory, and consecrate him to immortal glory?

"Sweet sleep the dead, who sleep to rest, By all the country's wishes blest."

His comrade in arms,  
WM. T. HASKELL,  
of Tennessee.

"The Duchess de Nemours died in London on the 28th ult., during her convalescence. She was a daughter of the Grand Duke Ferdinand, of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and cousin of Queen Victoria. She was born in 1822, and married in 1840 the Duke de Nemours, by whom she had four children.

"One of the best articles of the present day, for purifying the blood, and imparting healthy and invigorating tone to the human system, is McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. We know it is, for we have tried it. See the advertisement in another column.

**G**OLD IN ALABAMA.—The editor of the *Enquirer*, Centerville, has been shown a specimen of gold found by Col. H. G. SNEAD, about five miles South of that place. Col. S. says a large vein can be plainly seen in the rock. The *Enquirer* also notices a beautiful specimen of white marble, from a locality about eight miles from Centerville. Beautiful variegated marble is also found at the same place.

"We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

We are authorized to announce Edward HENSLY as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next General Assembly.

Sept. 7-tf.

**DAILY COMMONWEALTH.**

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Frankfort Commonwealth* will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The *Commonwealth* will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Besides reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the *Commonwealth* will furnish a summary of Congressional proceedings, and of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, political and miscellaneous.

**T**HE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The *Weekly Commonwealth* will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 75 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

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## HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endorsement for the relief of the sick and distressed, affected with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

To all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATURRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice or VENEREAL DISEASES.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the censuses practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their efforts to the formation of a CHARITABLE ACT, whereby their name is open Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, habits of life, and means of existence, and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most appropriate treatment.

The Directors, on the news of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised service.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spasmophobia, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will soon be sent by mail, in a sealed letter envelope, to CHICAGO on receipt of TWO STAMPS for POSTAGE.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

ERAS D. HARTWELL, President.  
Geo. FAIRFIELD, Secretary.  
Sep. 9, 1857—wky.

**500 Agents Wanted!**  
**A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10.**  
THIRD DIVISION.

**\$31,000 Worth of Farms and Building.**

Offices in the Governmental and Commercial Cities, viz.: Washington, to be divided among 100 subscribers, on the 1st of December, 1857. Subscriptions only Ten Dollars down, or Fifteen Dollars, one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a building Lot, Farm, or house, varying in value from \$200-\$900. These Farms and Lots will be sold to those who settle, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now given. Upwards of 1350 lots are already sold, and a majority of them have been taken up. The Association, "is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, will be available for sale from \$100 to \$900 per acre. Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given. Wood-cutters, coopers, farmers, &c., are wanted; and 500 agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making \$300 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c.,

Apply to E. BAUDER,  
Port Royal, Carolina Co., Va.  
Sept 14—td.

## CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness operation of

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR, now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combination of Blast, Screen, and Section, it effectually cleaves, scatters, &c., (without breaking) the whole, chaff, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheat-clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines.

W. B. SMITH.

## COACH FACTORY.

Said Lewis Hoage is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare-made; florid complexion; blue eyes; red hair and beard; lean in the face, with thick lips and sharp nose with the Roman bump, and round shouldered.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Lewis Hoage is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare-made; florid complexion; blue eyes; red hair and beard; lean in the face, with thick lips and sharp nose with the Roman bump, and round shouldered.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

\$250 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that LEWIS JENKINS did, on the 30th August, 1857, in the county of Mercer, kill and murder WARREN ANDERSON, and has fled from Justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS** for the apprehension and delivery of said Julius Jenkins to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 25th day of Aug., A. D. 1857, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.  
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

APPLY TO E. BAUDER,  
Port Royal, Carolina Co., Va.  
Sept 14—td.

## HEMING & QUIN,

KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of his best material. We have purchased the sole right of EVERETT'S Patent Coupling, for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

UP TO WORK made by us warranted for one year.

APRIL 2, 1857—H.

## DENTAL SURGERY, BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

Frankfort, July 31, 1847-77-11.

THE operations on the Teeth will be directed by a sensible knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted; and the workman will show for itself. Calls will be forthcoming.

Office, at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends, that he has again regained his health, and has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS rated to any pattern, and of the very best quality.

THE BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured to short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Binder at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office.

Frankfort, July 31, 1847-77-11.

## THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of Col. E. W. MORGAN, distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical engineer, aided by an able faculty.

The course of study is taught in the best colleges, with the addition of military exercises, in course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms.

The twenty-first semi-annual session opens on the second Monday in September, (14th Sept. 1857.) Charges \$10 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

The extension of the buildings will make room this session for additional students, and the present accommodations ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair Street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes having friends and customers especially, who patronize him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1857—H.

P. DUDLEY, President of the Board.

\* \* \* Yo-man, Louisville Journal, Democrat and Courier publish and send bill to superintendent.

LOCUST HILL FEMALE ACADEMY.

UNAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the resumption of the exercise of this institution before Monday, October 26th.

On that day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence, and continue without intermission till the first of July next.

Owing to this delay the Principal will be unable to teach a class of forty weeks, but charges for board and tuition will be made at those rates. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

It is requested that pupils will provide themselves with dark worsted dresses for winter wear.

TERMS.

For board and tuition, per session of forty weeks, \$140.00. For music, per session of forty lessons, \$25.00. For use of pianos, per session of forty weeks, 5.00. B. W. TWYMAN, Principal.

Sept. 21—td.

WINE—The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.

May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

12 CASES FRESH PEACHES and 12 CASES PINEAPPLE, in store and for sale by W. A. GAINES.

Bacon! Bacon! Bacon!!!

1600 POUNDS BACON SIDES, for sale cash. Oct. 2, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 years old; 50 barrels 2 years old; in store and for sale by W. A. GAINES.

BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN;

FRANKFORT HOTEL, Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets, Frankfort, Ky.

The undersigned having taken this well known house

(lately occupied by Mr. D. Meriwether) respectfully

sollicits a share of the public patronage, and by close association, business, and keeping such a house as this before me, will endeavor to deserve it.

MAY 15, 1857. JOHN MULVEY, Madison, Ind.

Aug. 31, 1857—\* \* \*

FRIENDS—We have in store a full assortment of fine

LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in April, 1857.

5,000 STOKE and for sale by W. A. GAINES.

Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 years old; 50 barrels 2 years old; in store and for sale by W. A. GAINES.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c., CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

NEARLY 1000 species Catalogue of Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., and the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. Hodges, Frankfort, Ky.

Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, Williams Post Office, Jefferson County, Ky., or to

A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1857.

E. O. NORTON, Agent.

Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1857.

100,000 Copies Weekly.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, in the mode prescribed by law, that the amount of stock required for the incorporation of DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN KENTUCKY has been paid according to law. Said Bank is therefore authorized to commence business as a Banking Institution according to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1857, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that JNO. HENSON, WILEY HENSON, JAMES HENSON, JAMES MAUPIN and WILLIAM JONES, citizens of the 1st of September, 1857, in the county of Marshall, have filed with me their names, and have filed from just

now, to CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at Frankfort, this 9th day of September, A. D. 1857, and in the sixty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD,

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

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